

tions may yet make this a distinct species. The variety is far less abundant, in this vicinity, than the true species.

I have cultivated, for a number of years, a bed of *Melilotus officinalis*, and another of *Datura meteloides*. During all these years they behaved as annuals, but this spring they came up in abundance from last year's roots, and also from the scattered seeds.

I have been much interested in noting the progress *Phoradendron flavescens* has made during the past two mild winters. It is found in much greater abundance and in larger bunches than I have yet seen it in this vicinity. A few more mild winters and it would extend its range northward several hundred miles. During the past twenty years, on several occasions, it has been almost entirely exterminated by cold winters.

In addition to the hosts given (*BOTANICAL GAZETTE* ix. 102), for this locality, I can now add *Prunus serotina*.—JACOB SCHNECK, *Mt. Carmel, Illinois*.

A new *Helianthemum*.—Mrs. S. B. Walker, of Castle Rock, Colorado, has for two successive seasons sent specimens of a *Helianthemum* which ought to be characterized as a good variety of *H. Canadense*, as follows:

H. Canadense, var. *Walkeræ*. Leaves narrowly obovate to linear-oblong, 12 to 36 mm. long: petal-bearing flowers 1 to 5, on pedicels 6 to 8 mm. long: petals obovate, obcordate or cuneate, 6 to 8 mm. long, bright yellow, varying to paler: secondary flowers apparently wanting: capsule 4 to 6 mm. long.—Douglas County, Colorado, 1889 and 1890. *Mrs. S. B. Walker*.

The resemblance to *H. Canadense* is quite well marked, but that species is not given as occurring west of Minnesota, while our variety occurs in a region hitherto said to be without a representative of the genus. The specimens are excellent, and collected at various times, yet none of them show any secondary flowers so characteristic of the species. This character together with the leaves and more numerous petal-bearing flowers, make a sufficiently marked variety.—WALTER H. EVANS, *Crawfordsville, Ind.*

***Penicillium* and corrosive sublimate.**—Dr. Coulter, on the above topic, in the March number of the *GAZETTE*, relates an experience that is similar to one we have had with our glue bottles in the laboratory. By protracted sterilization of bottle and addition of a considerable quantity of a saturated solution of mercuric chloride, the growth of the fungus was stopped. As neither of these results were determined quantitatively, an experiment was tried with percentage solutions, to see how much mercuric chloride was necessary to stop the growth of the fungus. 10 c. c. tubes of gelatine, to which were added 1, 2 and 3 c. c. of a solution of mercuric chloride (1:1000) were copiously inoculated with *Penicillium glaucum* and then plated out according to the usual bacteriological